

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Official Figures vs. Delmar's Guesses.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are some guns which we have read of which prove more dangerous at the breach than at the muzzle. The Democracy will find, before they get through with him, that Mr. Alexander Delmar, "Director of the Bureau of Statistics," is one of this kind of guns. So far from avoiding any issue which this learned pundit has raised, we advise all Republicans to serve up Delmar hot, Delmar cold, and Delmar on the half-shell, ad libitum to the Democracy until after election.

Mr. Delmar has been very unfortunate in selecting a time for the publication of his grand financial exposé the last week of a quarter of the fiscal year; for this quarter puts us in possession of some actual facts which cannot be either ignored or denied, and gives, also, some very unmistakable indications of what we may expect, in the way of revenue, from the remaining three quarters of the year.

Fact No. 1. The receipts, in gold, for customs at the port of New York for the months of July, August, and September, the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were \$35,219,488, gold.

The estimated receipts for the rest of the ports for the same time were \$14,780,562—making a probable total of gold receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year of \$50,000,000. How much does this look like the falling off of customs receipts, proscribed by Delmar and the Democracy, to \$150,000,000?

Fact No. 2. The receipts for customs at the port of New York for the month of September just closed were the largest in the history of the United States Treasury—the next largest having been in August, 1855, the year when the receipts from customs exceeded \$179,000,000.

Fact No. 3. The receipts from internal revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$40,650,891.91. If the receipts in August, for the month of September, were included, the receipts for the quarter would probably be in excess of \$45,000,000. Thus, for example, the collections from distilled spirits for the month of September in the Thirty-second District of New York, amounting to \$955,000, were not included in the quarter's returns above given. In view of these facts, how about a revenue of only \$122,000,000 from internal sources for the current year, which Delmar and his backers assert is all that can be expected?

Fact No. 4. Mr. Delmar, in order to sustain his false witness that the internal revenue for the current fiscal year would be only \$122,000,000, assumes the aggregate receipts from distilled spirits for the current year at \$13,000,000. Now the actual total collections from this source from 234 districts in the month of July, and from 204 districts in August, were as follows:—July, \$1,944,178.80; August, \$2,882,500.27; total, \$4,826,679.07; or at the rate of \$28,000,000 per annum. And nothing, furthermore, in the future is more certain than that when the new law relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits by means of stamps goes into operation in November, the revenue from this source will be further augmented.

Fact No. 5. The revenue from fermented liquors for the fiscal year 1866-7 was \$5,819,345; whereas Mr. Delmar places it for the current year at \$5,600,000. The actual total collections from 234 districts in July from this source were \$637,358.26, and from 204 districts in August, \$497,127.47, making a total for two months of \$1,134,485.73, or at the rate of \$6,806,794.38.

Fact No. 6. Delmar, in his estimate of revenue for the current year, places the revenue from "bank circulation, dividends, and deposits" at \$1,800,000. The total collections from this source from 334 districts in July, and from 204 districts in August, were \$904,213.05; and from banks and bankers during the same period from the same districts the total collections were \$363,531.51. We appeal to every fair-minded man in, in view of these facts, this pretended exhibit of the national finances, manufactured by Delmar for the Democracy, is not really ludicrous? We are anxious to see how those brilliant Democratic journals which have incited the accuracy of this "Director of Statistics" propose to wriggle out of this fix in which they have thus placed themselves. They may, and probably will, deny the truth of the statements we have submitted, but it is of no use. They are official; we have the official statement before us; and we challenge contradiction from any respectable quarter.

And now one word for the three eminent merchants of New York, Messrs. Henry Grinnell, Royal Phelps, and Wilson G. Hunt, who intentionally or otherwise have contrived to connect their names with this disgraceful and false publication of Alexander Delmar. While the Republican party is using every effort to promote economy, to reduce taxes, and to establish the credit of the country, you have shown yourselves willing to employ the services of one whose incompetency and untrustworthiness has heretofore been almost universally acknowledged by all parties; whose writings a Democratic Secretary has been compelled to suppress by public order; and whom both branches of Congress, without opposition from a single member, were compelled to legislate out of office for his ridiculous conduct. And for what have you done this? Simply that you might aid in striking a blow at the price of United States bonds, in putting up the price of gold, and in adding another element to the distrust in the minds of foreign bondholders, who will attach more weight to the presence of your names in connection with Delmar's statements than anything which those statements may contain. Accessories before the fact, you stand equally guilty before the country with the principal in this shameless undertaking.

Ghosts and Mud.

From the N. Y. World.

Will not some able Republican, before the present canvass is over, make just one strong, effective speech in behalf of his party, its policy and its future. Can nothing be said by any of them worth the attention of thinking, reasoning men? It would be a satisfaction to the World and other Democratic journals to print such a speech. Our columns are open. What we cannot meet fairly and squarely shall go to our readers, and have its full weight with them. But we are tired of replying to arguments which are but the pretense of argument. They give us no sense of opposition. Fighting ghosts is tedious business; and, besides, the ghosts of war and revolution which the radicals have tried to conjure up, were so thin and impalpable even to the oblique vision that they have vanished already in general derision.

The hurrying of ordure, too, as we must think the epithets of "traitor," "rebel," etc., to be, is really not the sort of thing which persuade reflecting men to confide the Government again to men who have only themselves to blame if they have not punished traitors for their treason and Rebels for Rebellion.

Yet this is all which our radical contemporaries think fit to found their pretensions to votes upon. Ghosts and mud!

Is there no radical living on this continent to-day who has anything to say for his party worth a clean and decent man's while to hear, worth an intelligent man's while to consider the reply to? Must we have ghosts and mud till the end of the chapter?

For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, do not let our political annals be disgraced by the death of your great party in the fading of a shadow and the dying out of a stench.

A Contemptible Campaign.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican campaign thus far has been discreditable to the intelligence and to the earnestness of a great political party. It has been a defensive campaign, of course, but it has not for a moment reached the vigor of the offensive. The issues in debate concern the government of the country for the next four years. The Republicans discuss with great emphasis those which were timely before the last four years. Having all but accomplished a revolution in the structure of the Government; having made it cease to be as a government of the people, through a great part of its jurisdiction, they have the effrontery to debate our restoration to ancient laws and liberties as if that were a question of revolution! The pretense is ridiculous, but it has served well to bring out and define the intensity of the hatred and disgust of liberty-loving and law-abiding men for the despotic and destructive Reconstruction legislation with which their rulers have been defacing and deforming the structure of our free Government.

There has been no statesmanlike policy threading the warp and woof of the last four years' legislation. No statesmanlike defense of that policy therefore is possible now when it is before the people for the first time to receive judgment of life or death. The policy which has guided and determined the Reconstruction legislation has been a partisan policy, a policy to perpetuate the party power of Republicans at whatever expense to the prosperity of the people, at whatever damage to the organic structure of the Government. This explains the feebleness and the intellectual inferiority of the Republican campaign.

Patriotism Stronger than Partisanship.

From the N. Y. Times.

The imposing demonstration of which Philadelphia has been the scene, is one of the many indications of the moral force which is at work in behalf of the Republican party. That is not an ordinary political movement which brings together vast masses of men who have proved their patriotism on the battlefield, and who come from several States to testify to the peril which threatens the cause they served. Partisan animosity may do much. It may collect a crowd at any given point, may organize processions and pass resolutions. But something else is needed to develop the display of which we recently heard from Indianapolis, and which has now been repeated in Philadelphia. But for the prevalence of strong convictions, and an unalterable purpose as their result, such gatherings would be impossible.

The feeling at work is akin to that which the first cannon shot in Charleston harbor awakened in 1861. Its source is deeper than partisanship ever goes. It has nothing to do with selfish considerations—with considerations of convenience or cost, or personal or political advantage. It is an instinctive sense of national danger, and an instinctive resolve to avert the danger and destroy its cause, at whatever cost. The feeling which organized armies and conquered the Rebellion is precisely the same feeling which now animates the organized Boys in Blue throughout the country. They are not willing to see their work undone. They recognize the old Rebel enemy under the Democratic flag, and they are resolved that he shall not carry off the trophies of victory.

The character of the canvass everywhere in the North and West proves that the election of Grant will be the product of a great patriotic uprising, which mere partisans can neither create nor resist. The question to be decided has reached the popular heart in a shape that admits not of party. Shall the battle for the Union, waged on a basis of loyalty, be consummated or reversed? Shall those who saved the nation, or those who assailed its life, dictate the terms of peace? The arts of the Democratic party have failed to conceal the real issue to be determined. The people, true to their instincts and the Union, discerned in the New York Convention proof of a conspiracy in the interest of Rebellion, and they intend, by the election of Grant, to crush it effectually.

Return to Power.

Petersburg (Va.) Index.

What the ghost of Duncan was to the guilty and conscience-tortured Macbeth, the ghost of the Rebellion is to the radicals: "It will not down."

There is nothing, according to them, which they so much dread as the return of the Rebels to power. If by Rebels they mean Democrats, there is nothing more sure than that the apprehension will be verified. Sooner or later the Democrats must get control of the Government, and should it be tempted to abuse its powers, the radicals will find that in the despotic features which they have engrafted on it, they will have bequeathed to the Democracy a weapon of fearful power to turn against the inventors. But it proposes to do no such thing. Instead of following the example of the radical party in exhausting all of its force, in the perpetuation of past feuds and revenge for bygone animosities, it will effect an immediate disarmament of all the powers and the passions hostile to the universal peace, harmony, and prosperity of the country. It will demand the Freedmen's Bureau, and thus save an immense amount of money to the nation, which is now not only uselessly but perniciously spent. It will disband the whole army of officials who now form an unholy alliance and league together to rob the treasury and elector for Grant. It will nullify the fatal power of the bondholders, which starves the poor man and Midas-like turns the bread, which should feed his little ones and the garments which should clothe the them into gold, to inflame their insatiable and greedy and unjust demands.

It will close the chasm of sectional hate which yawns between the States—a chasm which Radicalism is ever widening and deepening. It will apply the antiseptic of public economy to the body politic, now bleeding at every pore to glut the leeches who fatten on its life-blood.

It will sweep from office all the base wretches who owe their place to perjury. It will clear the temple of justice of those degraded bugs who officiate at its altars, and copeal beneath the ermine and sacred insignia of their power and their priestly office the incarnation of ignorance, villainy, and lies.

It will do all this and more, not by violence or for revenge, but by the exercise of its just constitutional powers and for the restoration of peace and good-will among the people and honesty and competency among its servants.

Radical Tactics.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

An experience of over three years has made us tolerably familiar with the practices of radical journalists, especially as regards the chronicling of events in the South that have, or may be supposed to have, a political bearing; and unfortunately almost everything that happens here is made to subscribe some party or other. It is a rule, in fact, with-without pronounced a "Rebel outrage," without the slightest reference to the facts or circumstances of the case. If a negro is shot while in the very act of house-breaking or corn-stealing, it is at once heralded as another fiendish atrocity by the K. K. K. But if a Southern white man is killed, the fact is not deemed worth recording. If a Southern Democrat makes a speech, his utterances are at once stamped as "rebellious" and "treasonable," his language is reproduced in a scurrilous form, and not unfrequently words and phrases are attributed to him which he never uttered. This has been so frequently exposed, that we need adduce no proof to substantiate our assertion.

The most recent instance we have met of the ready method of the radicals with unpalatable Southern facts is the cold shoulder they have given to a recent despatch from New Orleans, announcing that "the Senate installed another negro, not a slave, but a free man, named H. White (white) elected, but declared ineligible," etc. We published the despatch on the 26th inst. The Philadelphia Inquirer (radical) prints the following heading to the despatch: "A Seymour and Blair despatch for effect." Now the Inquirer of course can know nothing of the truth or falsity of the despatch; and certainly there is nothing in the wording of it that to an unbiased mind could cast a doubt upon either its genuineness or authenticity; yet simply because it announces an event disagreeable to radical ears, it must at once be branded as a Democratic fabrication. What can we expect from a people instructed by such teachers?

It would be interesting to know whether the Inquirer headed the news from Atlanta, some weeks ago, about the expulsion of the negroes from the Legislature, on account of ineptitude, with the words, "A Grant-Coxfax despatch—negroes ineligible to office under a 'terrible Rebel outrage.'" Such is radical fairness and consistency.

The Cost.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have no time to enter upon the study of the cost to the people of this country to maintain radicalism. It would be a great error to suppose that radicalism is of recent birth and growth. Like the "Canada thistle," it is an old weed, which nothing can eradicate but the most careful husbandry. We have never been so busy for a day in New England. It legislated pretty nearly every day, and it has not only to a crime more than a hundred and fifty years ago. It made witches, and then hung them. It made anti-Masonry. It made spiritualism, that sort of "thistle" which disappears for long years, and comes up again as green, fresh, and exulting as ever; the witch returns to us as a spiritualist. Whether spiritualist, or Puritan, or fanatic, it is all the same. Unquestionably, the latter form has proved a more costly expensive. We maintain that New England fanaticism is properly chargeable with the R-bellion.

It now costs the people of this country to maintain the army and navy fully double what it ought, and would have cost them to carry on the Government fifty years ago, had they never been cursed with the foul spirit of Puritanism, or radicalism, or fanaticism. Fifty years ago we had a national debt of a hundred millions of dollars, more or less, which we talked a good deal about. Now we run in one year four times the amount of the public debt a half century ago. It costs us more money to support the military establishment in 1868-69 than would have paid off the national debt in 1820. All this we put down against Puritanism, or radicalism.

We have seen enough of these "Canada thistles" to know that where they flourish there can be no other production. It is perfectly safe, then, to say that we must give up the rule of radicalism, or give up all ideas of maintaining a free system of laws. This principle is well understood by the best English thinkers. It is admitted in that country, that the free polity of England is upheld only by the solid Saxon element which has ever constituted the guiding power of the British nation. Puritanism in a party is a mere garment—a sort of external form of goodness, an adroit use of the muscles of the face to produce a sanctimonious expression, really to conceal a wily or malevolent purpose. It is a costly garb, indeed, which covers a hard taskmaster upon the laborer of the country.

Puritanism has undertaken the care, elevation, and enfranchisement of the negroes. We put upon record our prediction—and we print it here for future reference—that the negro race has never before encountered so great a misfortune. It may well warn and alarm them that their benefactors have no mercy for the white people of the South, no more than for the plain white laborer of the North. That is quite enough to teach them that in seeking the good of the blacks, those nominal guardians have ulterior, selfish ends alone to accomplish.

If it shall cost the poor negro anything like what it has cost the law-abiding and justice-loving people of the North to maintain Puritanism or radicalism, they will have occasion enough to groan under the load they bear.

Another Calumny on Grant Nailed.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The World, in its correspondence, made the accusation against General Grant, Wendell Phillips and the Independent, made a like charge. The World, however, attempted to throw the odium of itself, and constantly asserted the responsibility of its associate maligners for the charge. Now that it has good proof of the falsity of the accusation, it says it "can afford to be generous to General Grant," and proceeds to lecture the "radical defamers" as if it had no hand in the origination or the circulation of the calumny. The charge of Wendell Phillips was deliberately made. General Grant, he said, was drunk in the streets of Washington on a Sunday morning. Now, what was at the base of this infamous statement? A writer in the Nation, signing himself "A Thoughtful Teetotaler," thus exposes the Phillips falsehood: "A friend of mine—whose name I do not give because I have just now no means of communication with him in order to get his leave to do so—long resident in Washington, and respected there, a strong Republican, and a person whose means of getting information are of the very best kind, heard the story within not very many hours after it was told. He at once asked the narrator of it for his authority, and was answered with his usual ready wit, 'I know him, and know to the radicals, were given to him. F. Street, by the way, was, I remember, the scene of the alleged exhibition. My friend immediately called on the ladies to inquire into the truth of the story. What they said to him was in substance this:—They were walking down F Street on their way to church on the morning in question, and met Gen. Grant, who was on the other side of the way, and was evidently going to church. He was dressed in nothing peculiar in his look, or walk, or manner until he reached General Dent's door, and then he turned round and inquired whether to go into the General's house or the next one, and for some records seemed to be pondering the question in his mind. Finally, he selected the right

house. The ladies heard, the next day, that on the day before, General Grant, who was in the city for a day or two, had been visited by a white man, at which Grant was, of course, present, and that there had been a good deal of wine drunk. When this was told them they connected the fact of his duty as to the door with the fact of his having been at a wine breakfast, and said so, but did not base any charge of drunkenness on anything which they had seen, nor indeed make such a charge at all."

And that is all. A man hesitates before a street door, and he is "drunk." The writer adds the further explanation:—"General Dent had on that Sunday morning been living in the house above mentioned some four or five weeks. It is one of a block of four or five houses very much like each other. General Grant, it is probable, had been inside the house once or twice, and no more, since General Dent had taken it, and did not well know which bell to pull, so he stopped and looked; possibly, read a door-plate or two."

And this miserable lie of the virago of the rostrum, echoed by the World, and reduced to an engraving by the Democrat, has only this lame leg to stand upon and more withal. The World tries to cast the blame, as we have said, on its associate slanderers. It refers to the Independent, of January 31, 1868, to the Tribune, of April 8, and to Wendell Phillips, May 29, as the utterers of the slander. Now mark how plain a tale shall put him down. On the 17th of January, two weeks before the Independent spoke, a double-headed despatch from Washington in the World contained the words:—"Further concealment of or charitable dalliance with the reputation of this latter officer (Grant) would now be absurd. If anything is to be done, it must be done by the public admitted from his own lips, is yet distinctly stated here at the capital by his most intimate friends, and even boasted of by radical Congressmen. It is certain that if Grant, General is shorn of his hitherto mysterious prestige, and bound not to kick against the traces to which he is harnessed, but to let the halting tongues that are never motionless in Washington ascribe to a convivial propensity, and to the great commanders mentioned in history were remarkable. Grant was met on Monday with President Johnson."

Three days later the charge was repeated under the mild epithet, "Grant was too much confused to remember much." A few weeks later, the World was referring to these charges as having originated elsewhere, and actually denied its own statements. Now it calls Phillips and the rest vile slanderers, and assumes a virtue to which it has no claim. Who can place any confidence hereafter, if any one has possessed it heretofore, in those who will malign public or private character thus shamefully!

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1868.

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EDUCATIONAL.

HILTON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Row Station North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia. The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARL'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthy situation, September 15, 1868. Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there is a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakerstown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the office of JAY, CRANE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Brothers, LORETTI, Cambria County, Pa. For four miles from Cross-Creek, Pa. 1868 with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most beautiful in the State. All the modern buildings being provided for pure water, tracing air, and picturesque scenery. Eclectic year commences 1st of September and ends 28th of June. Good surveys apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to maturity. Board and tuition, payable in advance, \$100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, \$10. References:—Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Demme, Pittsburgh; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loreto. Music (piano and use of instruments) extra. 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 380 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 8 241 PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st. Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after school commences. 18 2m

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 27 PRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14, 8 29 2m

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING School and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 127 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—J. H. CORNER TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Fall Quarter will commence MONDAY, October 12. Names of new pupils must be entered this week. 10 5

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 74 FLORIDA Street, between Eighth and Twelfth, below Fishtwater. 9 4

SIG. F. BONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 38 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSEBERG HAS RECOMMENDED HIS LESSONS, No. 241 SOUTH 18th St., 9 15 2m

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